

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1896.

NUMBER 40

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

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The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conception Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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Receive consignments of Produce either for the English or Continental markets on commission.

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Rio de Janeiro.

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Successors of

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Moderate prices.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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Norton, Megaw & Co., L<sup>d</sup>.

## QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

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NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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"Carlos Weltmann & Christy"

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SPECIALITY — Soft felt hats for summer wear.

Silk and Opera hats.

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Correspondence solicited.

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D'ENTREPRISES  
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79 RUA 1.<sup>a</sup> DE MARÇO 79

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers  
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

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The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their  
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Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese  
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Reorganized 1879.

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600

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Collection of 120 Varieties (nearly complete) Rs. \$500

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and served every 15 minutes by the tram cars line from the  
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comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most  
magnificent scenery view of the mountains, town, the harbor  
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of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm  
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No health resort in the world is better.

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Established 1836

Capital .. .. £3,000,000  
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

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Wilson &amp; Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Suaiava.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751  
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselho 110 Saravá.

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthys" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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Importers of Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

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BLANDY BROTHERS &amp; Co.,

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Dealers in

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This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the following diseases, viz:

Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumonia, Scarlet-fever, Pleurisy and Pernicious fever.

For sale at the

Pharmacia Central Homoeopathica

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DR. BENTO MORE and JOÃO VICENTE MARTINS

Chemists

VISTA MARTINS.

Sole property now of

J. G. DO NASCIMENTO,

Successor to LIMA CASTRO &amp; NASCIMENTO,

50, RUA DA QUITANDA, 50

Rio de Janeiro.

**CREOLIN-PEARSON**

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

J. J. Jensen.

**MALAGA WINE**

AMONTILLADO

Strong, agreeable and strengthening.

For sale at

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João Antonio da Costa Carvalho.

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CHIROPODIST.

Hot and Shower Baths, Sulphur and Medical Baths, Plunge Baths, etc.

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Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing vessels.

STEAM LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS, TUGS &amp; Co.

The launch "Marlin" fitted with steam pump capable of discharging at the rate of 1,000 litres per minute ready at a moment's notice.

**FURNISHED HOUSE**

to be let in Petropolis for the summer season.

For particulars apply to

Crashley &amp; Co.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR.

**M. & E. NATTE' & Co.**

Feathers, Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of birds, Bitterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil; also Views of Rio and neighborhood.

44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44

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Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa.

Office: 96, Assembleia, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

**SITUATION WANTED**

Young Englishman speaking and writing Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as clerk, has several years experience in business. Best of References.

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To let a comfortable house, with garden, in fashionable part. Apply to O. P., this paper.

**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHELPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 4, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, no Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 a. m. noon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Ritual study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**—Largo do Cantei. *Anglican services at 12 m. Sundays Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7-30 p. m.*

Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesday. E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; 2 Fabrics, Cantei, Sunday, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev FRANK WIDHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Pinheiro Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. HAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELLO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Evangelho do Richelieu. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 30 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

**Medical Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 11 to 3 p. m.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEABEAM'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room.*—35, rua de Santa, 180 floor; W. L. LEWIS, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 96, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: 5 m. noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 24th says that various capitalists are proposing to establish a ship-building yard in Chili, which will be capable of building any kind of a ship.

—A Santiago telegram of the 24th inst. says the state of General Bagedano, the Chilean commander in the Peruvian war, is considered desperate, and that a fatal result may be expected at any moment. A telegram of the 25th, how reported a slight improvement in condition and on the 26th he was reported to be out of danger.

—Señor Errazuriz, the new Chilean president, is spoken well of by all ranks and conditions of men. Especially he is in favor of the greatest economy in all departments of the administration, and naturally, therefore, is opposed to that competition in armaments which has been going on for some time between Chili, Argentina, and Brazil. The opposition, too, is required to have behaved with exemplary moderation, and everything looks favorable for the new government.—The *Standard*, London, Sept. 5.**THE RED LAKE.**Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has a queer habit of turning red about two or three times every ten years. It is a pretty lake, like most of the sheets of water in that picturesque country, and its peculiar freak is attributed to a disposition to celebrate the slaughter of Burgundians under Charles the Bold, on June 21, 1476. But the French say that it blushes for the conduct of the Swiss, who in that battle gave the Burgundians no quarter. The old fishermen of the lake, who catch enormous fish called silures that weigh between twenty-five and forty kilograms, say when they see the waters of the lake reddening, that it is the blood of the Burgundians. As a matter of fact, some of the bodies of the Burgundians killed in the battle were thrown into the lake, while others were tossed into a grave filled with quicklime. This historical recollection angered the Burgundian soldiers of the victorious armies of the republic of 1798 so much that they destroyed the monument raised in honour of their compatriots who fell heroically in that battle, and Henri Martin very justly reproached them for that piece of vandalism. It would hardly do to attribute the reddening of the waters of the lake to the blood of the soldiers of Charles the Bold. The color is due simply to the presence in large quantities of hule aquatic plants called by naturalists *Oscillatoria rubescens*. The curious thing about it is that Lake Morat is the only lake in which this curious growth is developed, and the peculiarity is beginning to interest scientific men.

If all the telephone lines of the world were combined and stretched in one straight line they would reach 831,000 miles, or enough to encircle the earth nearly thirty-seven times.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,  
nachs.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.

GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents.  
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
 N. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.  
 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.  
 Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 André Naudet & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.

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Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000

Realized do . . . . . " 900,000

Reserve fund . . . . . " 950,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Baños Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

**DRAWES ON:**

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

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Brown Brothers &amp; Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.  
London. E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co.

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co.

HAMBURG,

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. R. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits, at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

**BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO. RIO DE JANEIRO.**

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

**Board of Directors:**

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DO GUAYU,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. R. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

**Correspondents:**

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD &amp; SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 3.

**THE PASSING OF SILVER.**

There was a period in ancient Greece when the common currency consisted of copper rods called obeliskoi, hence the obolos, or small copper coin of a later period, and as many of these as could be easily grasped with the hand constituted the next higher monetary unit, the drachma, still the name of the principal coin of Greece, but in tables of weights generally called the dram. After a time, by trade with the Phoenicians, and afterwards by voyages of their own to Spain, and still later by the development of the mines of Laurium, the Greeks came into possession of silver. Every one desired silver far more than copper; perhaps it was foolish, but it was just as universal as the need of food or the love of country. As everyone was willing to exchange for silver and for a much smaller quantity of silver than of copper, silver ingots, and finally coins, came to be the usual money. Now the interesting thing is that the royal Greek who made the first silver coins hung up a drachma of obeliskoi in the temple of his favorite deity as a memorial, and thereafter copper rods ceased to circulate and silver coins replaced them, and if there was any political parity at that time that said the copper rods were the money of the poor man while silver was the money of the rich, and especially of foreigners, Phoenicians, Iberians and the like, there is no record of it.

Silver displaced copper because it was more valuable. A smaller piece would command a greater amount of service, a

greater quantity of merchandise. Silver answered the purpose of money for a long time because for centuries the wages of labor were low and there were rarely large financial transactions. Rome had so small a monetary unit that the prices of such banquets as made Lucullus famous are expressed in millions, but the masses of the people were extremely poor, and copper and silver were quite valuable enough to express the sums that came to them.

As civilization advanced commercial operations became more extensive and values assumed greater proportions; the wages of labor rose, and gold began to replace silver as silver had in its day replaced copper, and for identical reasons—it was more valuable; a given value could be represented with a smaller bulk. The advance of civilization has carried with it the increasing compensation of the great mass of the population and something more valuable than silver is required to represent conveniently the earnings of the average man. A man who is earning \$12 a week would receive on Saturday night more than a pound of coin; this would not be convenient, and for that very reason gold has been displacing silver.

The only trace of the copper age in finance now to be found among civilized nations is in Portugal, where the treasury holds as security for the government notes, gold, silver and copper. The silver age in finance is slowly following the copper age, and for the same reason. Almost every civilized country now has the gold standard, or is trying to get there, or is floundering around in a morass of inconvertible paper which it hopes some time to redeem in gold. For us to go back to the silver standard would be like Mexico or Japan going back to copper. Silver is convenient for small change, and so are nickel and copper, but the wages of labor in civilized countries are now too high to permit of silver being a convenient full legal tender. Silver is the money of the poor man in a different sense from that meant by the silverites. It is the money of the poorly paid laborers as compared with the well paid laborers; the money of the working population of Asia and Mexico in distinction from the better paid laborers of France, Germany and England, and the still better paid laborers of the United States. An American mechanic who earned four dollars a day would find his week's wages weigh about two and a quarter pounds. If his wages were as low as they are in China or Japan silver would do very well to pay him in. The real significance of the symbol 16 to 1 is that the wages of about sixteen Asiatics paid on the silver basis equal the wages of one American paid on the gold basis.

From the Ceylon Observer, August 4th.

**COFFEE IN COSTA RICA.**

Costa Rica has long been noted as an important coffee-growing country. In our latest summing-up of the coffee production of the world, Costa Rica is put down for a total export of 325,000 cwt., and the crop has ranged between 300,000 and 400,000 cwt. for some time. It is evident that there is room in this state, as in other Central and South American states, for a large expansion of the area under coffee, but two, if not three, factors operate in delaying this process:—(1) the limited and uncertain labour supply, (2) the difficulties and costliness of transport, and (3) in some cases the want of settled government. As regards the last it is of interest to learn from Mr. J. L. Shand—who has been over to report on Costa Rican coffee lands—that there is no prospect of trouble in the state under review; while he considers the two other obstacles may also be overcome in respect of the large enterprise which has been the subject of his inspection and report. In the first place it is worth noting some respects in which Costa Rica and the Ceylon hill-country may be compared. They do not differ much in latitude, both on the north side of the equator—Ceylon about seven and Costa Rica ten degrees north. The hilly country may be said to lie between two seas or oceans and rises in both cases to 7,000 or 8,000 feet at the highest; and although full and reliable meteorological returns are wanting for Costa Rica, the seasons seem wonderfully to agree in both countries; the dry season in both being from January or February till May, the rest of the year wet with occasional dry intervals in August or September. In some parts the rainfall must be more abundant

in the far west state, for Mr. Shand speaks of one extensive forest-covered plain in the concession he went to report on, which he compares to the Donburi valley—a thousand feet above sea level—but with 150 inches of rainfall. And this brings us to the one great factor on which the two countries differ: the richer soil and consequently bigger forest, larger and stouter coffee bushes or trees and immensely superior coffee crops per acre, gathered in Costa Rica. On this point there can be no mistake; all evidence goes to show such returns up to a ton or two tons of coffee per acre (from limited areas) as fully justifies an estimate of 15 cwt. per acre average over no less than 1,500 acres, which it is proposed to open and plant on the concession Mr. Shand has inspected. For ourselves, who have never seen Costa Rica—and with the question of sufficient labour to be considered—we should have been ready to put the estimate down at 10 to 12 cwt.; but the return, as estimated, shows so large a margin of profit—the estimates being by mercantile men who have another independent report besides Mr. Shand's to guide them—that, even if half were taken off, there would still be ample justification for going on. Then, as regards the mode of planting, cultivation, harvesting and especially of preparation, it is interesting to learn that Mr. Shand does not really think there is much to be taught the Costa Ricans. The Ceylon system of clean weeding is quite inapplicable. The soil is so rich as to bear any strain put on it. From 3 to 4,000 coffee trees per acre are enough to yield the crops spoken of; and to clear and lay up the earth for a limited space round each tree seems quite enough. In preparing coffee, especially, the people with the aid of "Gordon pulpers" chiefly—the late John Gordon at one time had a factory in Kandy—extensive stores and barbacens (all called "beneficios") excel. Costa Rican coffee selling up to 107.8 per cwt. The great difficulty is in the "harvesting"—since, owing to the scarcity of labour, there is only, as a rule, one "plucking" when ripe and unripe cherries are all pulled off together, so making the outcome often very unequal. In this direction there is room for reform if only the needful number of "hands" can be got. It is surprising to learn that the native Indians do no work on the plantations, only the Costa Ricans who pride themselves on being pure Spaniards; and the president and his government are very anxious to have more Europeans—poor Spaniards or Italians—introduced and settled in the country, to develop coffee lands while supplied with huts or cottages and gardens for their own use.

So far, the part of the country chiefly planted with coffee has been that called "the interior" surrounding the capital, San José, and alongside the railway. In many places such gardens or fields have been used up so far as coffee is concerned; and then the trees are pulled up, grass or jungle encouraged for a few years, and then sometimes coffee planted again. But Mr. Shand found also a good deal of the old coffee country yielding such poor results, that it is thought very likely the people working on it would be glad to be transferred to the Sarapiquí concession, where they could earn more and be better off.

Pending the publication of the reports referred to, and the prospectus of the Sarapiquí Estates Company—which is likely to be supported by several Ceylon men in London—we need not enter more into detail. The company is to have a capital of £120,000 and deals altogether with a concession exceeding 22,000 acres, most of it magnificent forest-land for coffee, and running from 1,000 to 7,000 feet above sea-level. Cacao, sugar, bananas and tobacco are spoken of as subsidiary products; but it is possible subsidiary separate companies may be formed for these. In respect of saving of labour, "spouting" (or "flumes" as locally known) is likely to be largely used in Sarapiquí; and no less important may be the utilisation of river carriage to bring the crops to the sea, boats already plying for a considerable distance.

We have said enough, however, to show that the Sarapiquí Company, established in London, to develop coffee in Costa Rica, is likely to be an important, and we trust, for the sake of enterprising countrymen taking it up, a very successful undertaking. Ceylon can have no jealousy in respect of "coffee-growing"; while there is no chance of "tea" being entered on (profitably) in any part of the Americas.



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Non-spectators will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to treatment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, from 11 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 a.m. the morning and 5 to 7 p.m. the evening for patients and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

## THE THIRD CANDIDATE.

The democratic sound-money convention at Indianapolis has, as was expected, repudiated the Chicago convention, and nominated candidates of its own—General Palmer, of Illinois, for the presidency, and Mr. S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for the vice-presidency. Mr. Cleveland having positively refused to be put in nomination. The convention declares for the maintenance of the gold standard, and also for sustaining the parity of every existing dollar; and further, it wisely declares that the present currency system should be reformed, and that the government should withdraw altogether from banking business. Of course the convention represents only a minority of the democratic party, but its acts are important for all that, and no doubt will have a considerable influence upon the elections.

It was feared that many democrats would refuse to support Mr. McKinley if he was opposed only by Mr. Bryan, on the ground that they could not vote for a prohibitive tariff. Now, however, sound democratic candidates are nominated who are opposed to high tariffs as well as to the free coinage of silver. It may be expected, therefore, that every democrat throughout the country who desires to maintain the credit of the United States will cast his vote for General Palmer and Mr. Buckner. If so, the loss of votes to Mr. Bryan will, in all reasonable probability, be much greater than the gain from the populists and the seceding republicans taken together. The convention, then, has strengthened the probability that Mr. Bryan will be defeated by a large majority. — *The Statist*, London, Sept. 5.

## ALFREDO'S CASTLE IN SPAIN.

It is a pleasure to assist struggling talent into the sunshine of public favor. We need neither reward, and we must ask the *Risorgimento* correspondent of *The Southern Cross* "Alfredo" not to place us under any needless obligation in that respect. We are glad to see that he is pleased over our recognition of his literary efforts, and we trust that we may continue to receive them—if not in *The Southern Cross*, then in *The Nineteenth Century*, or, let us say, *The Spectator*. The last number of our welcome Buenos Aires contemporary, which is threatened with the loss of its active and valuable correspondent, brings us the following gem:

*Estimated companion of tasks.*  
You bet I make the progress satisfactory. I have reactivated the periodic illustrious, the *Rio Novo*, which you had the friendship to enliven at me, and in which is registered one reproduction of my collaboration colloquial. This me pleases while it manifests at me the sagacity of the Mister director of the *Rio Novo* for the to find the matter good—the style pleasant, the wit, the humoristic spiritualism contained in any redactions. Soon I am to find myself obliged to not collaborate no more at the periodic *The Southern Cross* for the necessity of the time; indeed for that epoch I shall may have to am writing at magazines of reputation universal, so which as the *Nineteenth Century*, so which as the *Albion*, so which as the *Forum*, the *Punch* and other periodicals scientific and literatures.

Now I shall demonstrate at you one other progress I have to made. And it treats itself of the

literature for our readers beautiful,—the gold distinguished fashions. I enter myself on their review by one collaboration fashionable. Indeed I have to tell at them the fashion new in the suit of clothes—*lemonnier* (*lemonnier*). Here I send you one quick description.

The shirt (*camisa*) of which I consist of three hair velvet of Genoa, mounted colored, nailed to the waist by one rope of muslin of silk. Hat of tall grass (*gorra*) of red bloody, I add with roses yellow, veil of lettuce, plumes black, small shirt (*camisa*) of wool white, sleeves of blue hair velvet with dots yellow.

Much more could I to tell of the suits of clothes news—the fashion of the time—but enough to more that I now possess mastery complete of the plain English.

Every time on the job.

ALFREDO.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Wanted for the Argentine republic: Some man who knows how to do something more practical about killing locusts than making speeches at them and heaping them in the papers. — *Southern Cross*.

—For the next two years ex-Deputy Alcañenas will be intendant of Buenos Aires. He is said to be the worst man for the post in the city, but then, he may help his appearance all the same. The senate sanctioned his appointment in secret session on last Saturday. — *Southern Cross*, Sept. 18.

—During the year 1895 there were 30,493 births, 12,119 deaths and 4,154 marriages in Uruguay. The population of the country at the end of the year was estimated at 792,800. The population of illegitimate births was 24½ per cent, in one department (Soriano) the percentage being 42.44.

—The new plaza, Cristóbal Colon, which will be between the Government House and the docks, will be a beauty. It will have a splendid statue of Columbus in the centre and in a good position. Thanks to Deputy James O'Farrell, there will stand there a statue of the Irishman, William Russell, the founder of the Argentine navy and one of the heroes of independence. — *Southern Cross*.

—There is one thing more difficult to find in Buenos Aires than the grace of God, and that is a man in the retail trade who will make the same haste to reduce his prices in the fall of the gold premium as he makes to increase them when the gold premium rises. It is extraordinary in many ways to see with what healthy a retailer can increase his prices and the comparative difficulty with which their reduction is generally effected. — *Southern Cross*.

—Why do not some of the editors who have diplomatic relations with the Royal Mail suggest to Mr. Green that he could do a great service to his country and to his fellow men by obtaining a reduction of fares between Rio and Buenos Aires. If this were done many people would come down here from Rio during the summer months to spend a holiday. — *Southern Cross*. We have suggested this to the superintendent here in Rio, but the company apparently prefers to carry one passenger at £ 15, than a dozen at £ 10 each.

—The steamer *Aguilón*, recently from Brazil, brought a very large number of Italians to this country. Some of these people were pretty roughly used during the recent disorders. Some have scars on their heads and faces and others have fingers missing. When these people left Brazil there were fully three thousand other Italians waiting in S. Paulo and Rio for an opportunity to get to this country. Most of those who came in the *Aguilón* will go to Santa Fé, Córdoba and Mendoza. — *Buenos Aires Herald*, Sept. 12.

—During the first fortnight of this month 3,499 persons arrived in the republic and 685 left it in ocean steamers, and 2,322 arrived and 1839 left in river steamers; therefore, the population increased, from this source, during the month by 3,499 persons. Of the arrivals in ocean steamers, 787 were immigrants from Brazil who have all been placed without any difficulty by the office of work. That office has many applications pending for workpeople of all kinds and receives others daily from all parts of the republic. — *Buenos Aires Herald*, Sept. 17.

—The proprietors of machine shops, foundries and similar establishments have again held a meeting at which large numbers were present. They resolved to form a union for the purpose of settling the labor question. Their object will be to constitute a society of suitable houses to be let out cheaply to laborers, in order to save them the high rents they have to pay and also to establish cooperative groceries where the laborers can get the necessary articles for consumption at a reduced rate. By such means they expect to settle forever the discontent among their workmen. We hope they will succeed. — *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—What the working-man really needs here is not an increase of wages, but a reduction of rent and of the cost of all articles of consumption, and this reduction ought to be made, inasmuch as prices rose with the premium on gold, and, indeed, always in a higher proportion. Tradesmen in general, however, refuse to make any reduction, and this will, it is said, lead one of the principal railway companies to establish a Cooperative Supply Association for the benefit of its employees, upon the system of the "Civil Service Supply Association" in London, which was wonderfully successful. The prices charged to members would be only a little above the actual cost of the articles. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.



While the city of Buenos Aires is adding to the number of its public parks, and opening wide avenues for the accommodation of an increased traffic, the city of Rio de Janeiro remains stationary. The capital of Argentina is rapidly becoming celebrated for its public spirit and the attractiveness of its great thoroughfares and parks, while the capital of Brazil, older and with greater natural advantages, is celebrated only for its narrow dirty streets, its epidemics, and its sordid, non-progressive spirit. Why should this be? Rio de Janeiro could be easily made one of the most attractive cities in the world, and yet it is a by-word for a city that is offensive and perilous to health. It has a magnificent harbor, full of beautiful islands and surrounded by little bays and hills of marvellous attractiveness—and there is not a single pleasure-boat on its waters, nor a single pleasure-resort along its shores. It is surrounded by strikingly-beautiful mountain ranges and peaks, full of magnificent views and lovely nooks,—and yet it is a trial of one's fortitude and patience to visit even the most accessible of them. In the city, there are but few edifices worth visiting, the streets are narrow, crowded, dirty and badly paved, the hotels are barely second rate, the restaurants are nearly all bad, the parks few, small and uncomfortable, carriage-hire is exorbitant, the amusements are questionable, and there are no drives whatever. The people are apathetic and without public spirit, and the government is uniformly bad. Why is all this? Are the people of Rio de Janeiro willing to drift into a second, third, or fourth place on this coast without a word of protest? Are they willing to have their reputation irretrievably ruined by incompetent and mercenary politicians, and not make one single effort to assert themselves? There is money enough expended in this city to give it really valuable improvements. The amount expended on a great retaining wall on Santa Theresa to improve the private property of an influential personage, would have gone far toward widening and improving some of the narrow, crooked streets which are now obstructing traffic. The unnecessary wall begun in Botafogo Bay, which is not now necessary, would have gone far toward improving the Saude district from which originate so many of our fever epidemics. And the persistent retention of such mismanaged services as that of the Santa Cruz abattoir, which is a source of annual deficits, although a source also of much patronage and private gain, stands in the way of many an improvement in the food supply of this city which would go far to improve the health and comfort of its population. There are so many improvements required, so much intelligence and experience in government wanted, so much energy and public spirit lacking, that it seems hopeless to expect anything else from its officials but petty political intrigue and unending jobbery. Its government costs enough to warrant us in expecting a little dedication to the interests of the public, but such expectations are never realized. In the meantime, we continue to pay high and ever-increasing taxes for the privilege of maintaining a decaying business in dirty, badly-paved streets and of living in unsanitary localities. It is worth the citizen's thoughtful consideration whether it is worth his efforts to maintain an unpatriotic and unprogressive a municipal government.

the *Harpo* is known as a heavy-handed force of minors was put in hand, and carries the pigment of a captain of the line; it is believed, will soothe the lacerated feelings of the Paraceros, in whom civilian transgression and civilian honors are unobnoxious. For a politician to demand military display and honor from a man whose life-work was preeminently peace in character, is somewhat inconsistent—here there is no accounting for tastes.

—Hardly was the little revolution at an end in Sergipe before a resolution was introduced in congress to concede immediate amnesty to everybody implicated. It surely looks just a little mixed. For those concerned in the naval revolt and Rio Grande revolution the amnesty conceded is conditional, for all others it is immediate and complete.

—On the 23rd inst. Her Majesty (Queen Victoria) celebrated the event of having exceeded the longest reign in English history, that of George III. King George occupied the throne 59 years, 3 months, and 5 days, which period was fulfilled by Queen Victoria on the 23rd inst. It is designed to celebrate this event next year with some national observance on the 60th anniversary of her accession to the throne.

—On Wednesday [29th], as had been expected, the Italian minister, signor Romulo de Marim, arrived on board the steamer *Piemonte*. According to the *Lancet* *Times*, he comes on a special mission with regard to negotiations from his government to obtain from Brazil such satisfaction as the dignity of his country and the safety of Italian subjects demand, and then to return negotiations in regard to the unsettled claims of Italian subjects.

—A Rio telegram of the 26th in the *Commercio de S. Paulo* says that the remarks which the Italian minister had prepared for the occasion on which he was to deliver his credentials to the President, were of such a character that the government declined to permit them. As the minister refused to modify the speech it was arranged that the credentials should be presented without any formal speeches. The story is very much to be doubted.

—On Sunday evening building No. 51, Rua do Lavradio was totally destroyed by fire and adjoining buildings 49 and 53 were considerably damaged. The fire was discovered at 6 p. m. in the tailor's shop, on the ground floor, belonging to Manoel Iglesias, who had left that morning for S. Paulo. The 1st floor was occupied by lodgers and at the back of the building there was a tenement house with 12 rooms. Building No. 49 was occupied by a shoe factory, insured for 110,000\$, and No. 53 by a hotel, insured for 15,000\$.

—On Thursday last, at 4 a. m. the new Italian minister called on the minister of foreign affairs and asked for a day and hour to be fixed for presenting his credentials to the President. He afterwards had with Visconde de Caxias, Rio a long talk, which, according to the *Noticia*, was very cordial. The minister, says that paper, warmly shook the Visconde's hand and addressed him in French many agreeable remarks. Afterwards, according to the same paper, the Visconde and the minister of foreign affairs had a talk.

—The press had drafted by a committee of which Medeiros e Albuquerque is chairman, is a phenomenon. It requires a signature to every article published, even items and extracts from foreign papers. It authorizes not only prosecution, but suspension. In our humble opinion, such a law would be unconstitutional. It should be remembered that Medeiros e Albuquerque was editor of *O Triunfo* some time ago, a paper whose outrageous libels and falsehoods were notorious. However, it is doubtful, and that gave it force.

—It is to be hoped that the differences between Italy and Brazil will be speedily settled. Italy has quite enough upon her hands just now, and it would be extremely unfortunate if she were drawn into another serious dispute. On its side, the Brazilian government must feel that it is bound to protect the lives and properties of all residents within its jurisdiction, without respect to nationality or religion. It is quite true, of course, that riots occur in countries far more liberally and advanced than Brazil, and, therefore, that the Brazilian government must not be too much blamed for what has happened; but great governments always hasten to express their regret for attacks upon foreigners within their jurisdiction, and are ready to give reasonable compensation. It is, no doubt, difficult for the Brazilian government to act with the promptitude which would at once be dignified and conclusive. Ever since the overthrow of the empire the country has been harassed in many ways, and a spirit of unrest has in consequence seized the people, which more or less is shared throughout North, Central, and South America. For all that, if the government is to hold its place amongst civilized governments it must give satisfaction, and, above all, it must maintain order within its borders. If the lives of foreigners are not safe, then the country loses its title to be considered civilized. — *The Statist*, Sept. 5.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Argentina to the 23rd Annual General Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, for the year 1895.* This volume of 374 pages is a record of shame and dishonor—a record of the barons who have obtained money abroad and then have repudiated its honest payment. And foremost among them all stands Argentina, owing over 36,000,000 principal, and nearly 50,000,000 interest on public loans, besides other enormous amounts on corporation debts, etc. Those who believe that a country can be developed by borrowing should examine these records.

*Sept. month of the 6th edition, Prospects of Necanda Anna.* The testimonials given in regard to the use of this recently discovered botanical remedy are certainly worth perusal, for they bear witness to many successful cures. Among them are several well-known physicians, whose testimony is of exceptional value. For information regarding this remedy see advertisement page 11. *Chief Fire Warden.* In the state of Minnesota, Mr. C. C. Andrews, formerly United States consular general at this port, was appointed chief fire warden, and the volume before us is his first report. It shows the minute and comprehensive character of the work done, as well as the value of the precautions which it has been found necessary to take.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The state of Rio de Janeiro has given permission to João Stelling to construct a railway, 20 kilometres long, from Vasconcelos to the station of Mendes on the Central line.

—On the 23rd a petition was presented to the chamber by Sr. Americo Werneck asking for a railway from S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, to some point in the state of Parana.

—Last Sunday on the switch at Engenho de Duthum on the Central railway a man was run over and killed by a train. A man who was with him threw himself flat on the track and thus escaped.

—The treasury has lately advanced 200,000\$ to the Leopoldina company on account of the interest guarantee on the Caragola branch. The government apparently pretends to do this thus to permit the sale of the line.

—The Argentine executive has approved of the contract entered into between the national railway board and the Bahian Locomotive Works for the supply of 4 locomotives for the Andara line, at the price of 455,000 gold.

—The governor of the state of Minas Geraes has been authorized by the legislature in contract with the Banco Industrial de Melhoramentos for completing the construction of the railway from João Gomes to Piranga, advancing for this purpose on a suitable guarantee the money required for the work.

—During the months of May, June, July and August, the Mogiana company collected taxes for the Minas Geraes government at the stations of Uberaba, Uberabinha, Conquista and Sacramento to an aggregate of 43,854\$291. These taxes consist principally of interstate duties on imports and exports.

—The director of the Caiçara line is now completing of the insurances directed against the new electric line on Santa Theresa to frighten people away. He should make no mistake. The complaints are based on the bad administration of that railway. If he will pay some attention to the convenience of the public, he will have no cause to complain.

—For the months of April and May (?) the receipts and expenditures of the Paulo Afonso line (government property) were as follows:

	April	May
Receipts .....	4,271\$520	4,028\$168
Expenses .....	14,667\$482	15,959\$888
Deficits .....	10,395\$962	11,937\$720

—The committee of bondholders of the Leopoldina, Macahe and Campos, and Rio de Janeiro Northern railway loans announce that the negotiations that have been carried on with the view of some arrangement between the various security-holders and the company have failed, and, looking to the large arrears of interest due, they have come to the conclusion that it is time to take new steps to protect the interests of holders of the various classes of bonds, by legal proceedings or other means, and provide for the efficient and economical management of the railways with a view to the regular payment of interest. They, therefore, request holders to deposit their bonds with Messrs. Barclay and Co., Limited, 54, Lombard Street, E. C. — *Financial News*.

—The survey made by experts on the books of the Central railway shows that the shortage of the treasurer, which has been growing ever since May 10, 1891, when it was 640,318\$236, announced on April 17, 1895, to 5,556,543\$946. The following statement shows the amount of the shortage at the end of each year from 1891 to 1894:

1891 .....	1,513,906\$892
1892 .....	3,433,698\$867
1893 .....	3,917,420\$129
1894 .....	5,556,543\$946

It appears that during all this time the treasurer was never required to present accounts and that his books are full of blanks and alterations. In the paymaster's office the experts found no books at all, but from other sources they learned that over 7,000,000\$ had been placed in the hands of the paymaster and divers sums varying from 1,000,000\$ to 2,000,000\$ each in the hands of his assistants, and that none of these officers have yet accounted for the money so received.

#### THE CENTRAL DEFALCATION.

In an editorial introduction to the report of a committee appointed to examine the books of the Central railway, to determine the amount of the defalcation credited to the treasurer of that road, the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 20th inst. says:

"Already during the last days of March 1895 we announced in a *carta noticia* that the defalcation of the treasurer had reached five thousand consecutive reals—which drew upon us the harsh observations of a colleague who accused us of defaming the best employees of the republic. To-day we are officially authorized to fix the defalcation in the enormous sum of Rs. 5,556,543\$946.

"From the report of the experts, ... surprising things are brought to light:—Since October 1891 the treasurer has not put one money into the treasury, nor the balances remaining at the end of each year; he opposed countless obstacles to the opening of the safe; the book entries were in a perfect chaos—behind time, corrected, erased; the inspectors (*fiscis*) without having rendered accounts for many months, being meanwhile responsible for thousands of contos, etc., etc.

"It is necessary to read the whole of this catalogue of genuine horrors, and to remind the scolded reader, as a complement to these horrors, that the ex-treasurer is free, walking about freely and even posing as a martyr."

The *Jornal* has much more to say in condemnation of this monstrous scandal, but our time and space does not permit its reproduction. The above, however, shows the decadence into which the Brazilian government has fallen.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—A telegram of the 25th from Paralyha says the cotton crop in that state this year is very large. The state government of Bahia has annulled the contract for the introduction of Chinese immigrants.

—Subscription lists for raising money for the publication of an organ for Boss Glycerio's party are in circulation.

—It is stated that the duty of 1\$200 per kilo on imported beer is equivalent to 500% of the cost of the article in Europe.

—The present tobacco crop of Bahia is estimated at 400,000 bales, or 2,000,000 arrobas. Its value, at the average price of 17\$ per arroba, is 34,000,000\$.

—The cost of the electric plant, which has been ordered from the United States for lighting Espirito Santo do Pinhal, S. Paulo, is estimated at 130,000\$.

—The Campus insurance companies have resolved to abandon the cargo of the wrecked steamer *Camper* because of the difficulties of transporting the salvage.

—The building erected for a cotton factory at the station of S. Pedro do Penney is offered for sale. Tenders for its purchase will be received up to the 8th prox.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has placed the new custom-house building at Juiz de Fora at the disposition of the projectors of an industrial exposition to be held in that city.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* of the 25th inst. says that Messrs. Ph. Monnier and A. Rogel, representatives of the Parisian banker Luc, have purchased the "Ourro Falls" gold mines, in Minas Geraes. The *Jornal* says that the transaction will bring millions of francs.

—The projectors of the drugists of this city against the exaggerated duties imposed on drugs and medicines has been presented to congress. It ought also to cover prejudicial classifications, such as that of calling Scott's Emulsion a "solution" and chewing gum a "medicinal paste," the design in both cases being to increase the rate of duty.

—According to a statement published in the *Jornal do Commercio* the profits of the Companhia Metropolitana on the 850,000 colonists still to be introduced under its contract, was estimated as 1,190,000. Why should the country pay such a profit for immigrants? Better making the inducements so good that they will come themselves and at their own expense.

—In the contract with the Companhia Metropolitana on which some 150,000 colonists have been imported at public cost, the government agreed to pay 167½ francs passage money for each colonist. Since then the states of S. Paulo and Minas Geraes have celebrated contracts, paying 120 and 135 francs for the same object. This shows where the national revenues are going.

—The *revo* requirement, or surrender of land for surveying purposes, is still causing much delay and trouble in the rebuilding of edifices on certain streets. Why can not the municipal council adopt a common sense and just regulation on this subject? It is unjust to make the proprietor stand the whole cost of an improvement which benefits every proprietor on the street. Let the expense be shared equally by all.

—The Santa Catharina legislature has adopted a measure exempting from export duties all products imported from other states to be manufactured or improved (*beneficiados*) in the industrial establishments of that state, and which may then be exported. For instance, if cotton were imported to be manufactured into cloth, the said cloth would pay no duties when exported. The inter-state customs taxation is becoming beautifully complicated.

—Senator Coelho Rodrigues has presented a bill to the senate for the better classification of holidays. It provides that the "national" holidays shall be 24th February, 13th May, 7th September, 12th October and 15th November; and the "popular" holidays: 1st January, Carnival Tuesday, the Thursday before Passover, Good Friday, 24th June, 15th August, 1st November and 25th December. In the federal courts the 1st of February and March are also holidays. The 1st holidays above mentioned are an unlucky number. Why not add 1st April to the list?

—The branch factory established in this city for the manufacture of Murray's fluid magnesia is now in full operation, and is supplying the genuine article at a price which permits its sale at 1\$500 retail. The tariff put up the price of the imported article to 3\$000, and over, and the local manufacturers, who secured this prohibitive duty, were about to reap a rich reward on their came in and spoiled their plans. The genuine preparation will of course be preferred, and the patriotic conspirators will now turn their attention to something else.

—The Minas Geraes government has called to its superintendent of immigration in Europe to open agencies in other countries than Italy to avoid receiving immigrants of one nationality alone. One of these agencies has been opened in Spain and another in Portugal. The state pays 125 francs passage money, one half of which is retained until the immigrant has been settled in that state for a period of 60 days. This measure is taken to avoid the importation of immigrants for other states.

—The state legislature of Minas Geraes is discussing a bill which authorizes the state executive to have plans and estimates made for an establishment for preparing jerked beef, preserved meats, meat extracts, etc., in that state, to be located between the Rio Grande and Rio Paralyha. An 2,000,000\$ is also authorized, on a capital up to 2,000,000\$, for a period of ten years, on the first establishment of that description founded by private enterprise. The project is a mistaken one, in our opinion, for it is very doubtful whether this region produce cattle cheaply enough to compete with foreign packing and curing establishments, unless protected by high import duties.

—The minister of finance says that the reason why the tax of 1/10% on transactions in exchange has not been collected is that this tax is payable in stamps, and none of the dealers in exchange have seen fit to buy the stamps required for this purpose.

—The Companhia Comercio de Lenha e Matérias, a company engaged in the fire-wood trade, with a capital of 1,500,000\$, paid during the year ended on the 30th of last June to the amount of 29,682\$899 and dividends to the amount of 22,864\$200.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 24th says that a meeting of sugar planters and merchants has been called there for the 30th inst. to consider the proposal of a large number of planters to produce only Denomara [low grades] sugar which can be exported freely to the United States.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The export duty on coffee in Bahia is 17 per cent. This is higher than in other states.

—The government of Paraguay has resolved to encourage coffee growing. Probably it is looking for a new source of revenue.

—We are informed that the coffee plantations in Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes are already in blossom, and that their appearance is exceptionally favorable. It is rather early for blossom, but the winter has had very little really cold weather and lately it has been warm and dry, which will probably account for this early blossoming.

—The two houses of congress at Bogota, the Colombian capital, have passed a law abolishing the export duty on coffee. The imports of coffee into this country from Colombia are not large, but there is hardly any limit to the possibilities of coffee production in most of the countries in South and Central America; therefore, Colombia may in time become an important source of supply for us. — *Merchants' Review*, New York.

—Dr. Henrique Dinamo, a S. Paulo planter, reports to the *Jornal do Commercio* that, according to present indications, the next coffee crop will be below the average. He claims to have learned this by personal observation in the districts of Pirassununga, Casa Branca, S. Simão and Ribeirão Preto and in have received information to the same effect from other parts of S. Paulo. It must be said, however, that blossoming has as yet hardly begun in S. Paulo, where it is generally later than in Rio and Minas.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* in an ironical editorial of the 20th inst. tells the coffee planter that he has nothing more to expect from the government. It has been essentially repudiated and received many favors from the republic (did he not receive them also from the monarchy?), but now the times are changed and he can expect nothing more. The marshal, who created paper money at will, is dead. The government might reduce the export tax, but this the *Commercio* thinks will benefit the foreign consumer rather than the planter. Formerly when exchange fell the price of coffee went up; now they are falling together.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The mint has received orders to ship 30,000\$ in nickel to the Santos custom-house.

—Executive decree No. 2,352 of the 21st inst. makes an appropriation of 63,750\$ for the pay of senators and deputies from Sept. 15 to Oct. 14.

—An Amcaj telegram of the 24th says that the Sergipe state treasury has a surplus of 176,000\$ at present. In all probability it will not have it long.

—The President has asked congress for a supplementary credit of 132,809\$998 for the mint to meet expenditures in the manufacture of nickel and copper coins.

—The war department needs more money, and the President has accordingly sent a message to congress asking for another deficiency appropriation. The sum for which he applies on this occasion is 2,500,288\$744.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has signed the bill, voted by the state legislature, empowering him to contract, on such terms as he deems advisable, a loan of 65,000,000 francs or its equivalent in pounds sterling, at the rate of 25 fr. 20 c. per £.

—The government has opened an extraordinary credit of 102,599\$200 for the current expenses of the Fernando de Noronha penal colony during the second half of the current year. It would be interesting to know why this expenditure was not included in the budget.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* says the freightage of the *Itaipu* for the voyage to Pará after the remains of Carlos Gomes, was arranged for 80,000\$. The President will ask congress for a credit to cover the expense. The *Jornal do Commercio* denies the statement, however, and says Messrs. Lage Brothers are making no charge for the steamer.

—A singular illustration of the silver middle is to be found in the subscription course of the *Mexican Herald*, which is \$10 in Mexico and 8\$ in the United States and Canada. And yet the Mexican silver dollar has more silver in it than the American dollar and is worth more as bullion. The difference is found in the fact that the American currency is on a gold basis.

—There has been a large and increasing export of gold from Europe to the United States during the past month, to check which the Bank of England put up its discount rate to 2 per cent and then to 3 per cent. It appears that American exports to Europe have greatly increased during the last two or three months, and this has led to large shipments of gold to cover deficiencies.

—It is stated that on the 30th of last June the cash in the banks of this city amounted to 136,120,000\$. This, we presume, does not include *bonus*. It is evident, then, that the stringency in the money-market is due not to a lack of currency, which is superabundant, but to the lack of confidence. And for restoring confidence, we regret to say that we see no indication of any steps being taken.





The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Russet		"	
ing Saati.....	1401	Sept. 3	Hamburg.. H. Stoltz & C.
ok Vesta.....	554	21	Fla. Vista... G. Salazar & C.
ok Primus ....	1122	27	Carrida .... Braz Coal Co.
<i>Swedish</i>			
ing John.....	241	Aug 15	Mossoir.... A. O. Main
ok Valeska....	304	Sept 14	Hernusand. C. Hecksher & C

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Affili</i>	<i>Par</i>	<i>Last div.</i>	
10,000,000 \$	Alliamp .....	700 \$	.. Aug. 56	295 \$ 000 = 210 \$ 000
8,000,000	Brasil Industrial .....	700	61 \$ 00 = Aug. 56	.. = 115 \$ 000
3,000,000	Canaco .....	200	16 000 = Jan. 56	130 000 =
6,000,000	Centropa Industrial .....	700	73 000 = Aug. 56	— 150 000
3,500,000	D. Isabel .....	700	47 000 = Jan. 56	—
1,200,000	Industrial Murosa .....	700	6 000 = Jan. 56	— 153 000
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluorense .....	700	8 000 = Mar. 56	— 200 000
4,900,000	Petroliniana .....	700	000 = Mar. 55	—
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara .....	700	.. = July 56	— 185 000
700,000	Santa Luzia .....	700	8 000 = July 56	—

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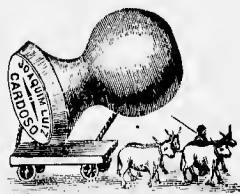
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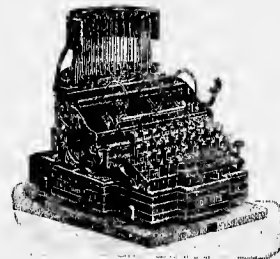
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